CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1829. [N

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

For Rent,

Those large WAREHOUSES and Wharf above Clarendon Bridge, in lower Fayetteville, formerly the property of Wm. L. McNeill, Esq.

That delightful Summer Residence on Hay Mount, formerly owned by Samuel Steel, Esq.

ALSO,

Several Store Houses, with and without Warehouses, in different parts of the Town, and several vacant Lots. Enquire of

HENRY W. AYER, *Agent.*

July 16. 32-2w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having considerable business in all the adjoining counties in collecting debts, takes this method of informing the Merchants and Citizens of this place, that he will attend to the settlement and collection of any business that may be confided to him.

Any business that is intrusted to him may be left with Mr. John M. Dobbin or T. J. Curtis, to whom reference can be had.

JOHN J. NICHOLSON.

Fayetteville, July 14, 1829. 32-3w

Advertisement.

HAVING closed our Office in Fayetteville, N. C we hereby constitute and appoint LOUIS D HENRY, Esq. of that place, our true and lawful Attorney, to collect and receive all the remaining debts due to us in North and South Carolina, with full authority to grant discharges for all sums paid him on our account.

The Letters of Attornies heretofore granted by us to H. H. Potter and W. L. Dodge, are hereby revoked.

ROBERT JAFFRAY & CO.
DAVID B. CRANE & CO.

New York, 3d July, 1829.

State of North Carolina.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1829.

Polly McPhattair, vs. The Heirs at Law of John McPhattair, deceased. } *Petition for Dower.*

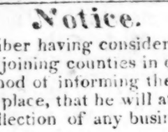
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Archibald McPhattair, one of the Heirs of John McPhattair, is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks, in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, that unless he be and appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next and answer, or otherwise, the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte.

Witness, NEILL BUIE, *Clerk of our said Court, at office, this 25th day of May*, 1829.

NEILL BUIE, Clerk.

[32-6w-pr. of adv. $2 10.]

The thorough bred Horse



GILES SCROGGINS,

SIRED by old Sir Archy, his dam a *thorough bred* Mare by the imported Bedford, will stand the ensuing Fall Season, (to commence the first day of September and end the first day of November,) one half his time within a mile of Sampson Court House, the other half in Fayetteville. Terms, the same as per printed Hand Bills for the last Spring season.

STEPHEN SAMPSON, *Agent.*

July 15, 1829. 32-6w.

N. B. Any person who puts a Mare by the season, which fails to be in foal, shall be entitled to put her again next Spring, without further charge. S. S.

To the Printers of the U. States.

OF late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced, and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The subscriber therefore, has been induced to make a proportionable reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at this Foundry is well known to the *Trade*, who are assured that in regard to the quality of the metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention. Merchants who have orders from abroad, can have offices complete with Presses, and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times, to receive payment $2, in Type, or in the settlement of their accounts. RICHARD RONALDSON.

Patics.—At six months credit, for approved paper, or a Discount, of 5 per cent. for cash.

Pearl, per lb.	$1 40	English,	$0 36
Nonpareil,	0 90	Great Primer,	0 34
Minion,	0 70	Double Pica,	0 32
Brevier,	0 56	Do. Great Primer	0 32
Bourgeois,	0 46	Large letter, plain	0 30
Long Primer,	0 40	Scabbards and Quotations,	0 30
Small Pica,	0 38		
Pica,	0 36		

The prices of other descriptions of Types are proportionably reduced,

Old Type received in payment at 9 cents per lb.

Philadelphia, July 8. 32-3w

BLANKS

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

Original Anecdote.—Some years since, one of our Supreme Judges was privately reprimanding an Attorney for bringing several *small* suits into the Court over which he presided; remarking that it would have been much better for both parties in each case had he persuaded his clients to leave their causes to the arbitration of some two or three honest men. "Please your honor," retorted the Lawyer, "we did not choose to trouble *honest* men with them."

Conn. Sentinel.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

THE FIRST AND LAST KISS.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

Hester returned to her father's house that day, and remained there thenceforward with her two children. The cottage which she had occupied since her marriage, was given up; and the produce of the little furniture it contained, when sold, her husband's creditors allowed her to keep, out of respect for herself, and pity for her misfortunes. It was an additional burden which Mr. Lloyd was ill able to bear; but his trust was in Him whose command it is that we should succour the distressed, protect the fatherless, and do all manner of good. In the bosom of her family, in the discharge of her maternal duties, in the occupation afforded her by superintending the education of the daughters of some of her neighbours, which enabled her to meet many of her own personal expenses, without drawing upon her father's slender means, and in the peaceful retreat of the valley of Tintern, her mind gradually recovered much of its former tranquility. A more pleasing retreat could not easily be found. "The woods and glades intermixed,"—(to adopt the language of one who has been pronounced an oracle in all that concerns the picturesque,)—the winding of the river—the variety of the ground—the splendid ruin, contrasted with the objects of nature, and the elegant line formed by the summits of the hills which include the whole, make altogether a very enchanting piece of scenery. Every thing around breathes an air so calm and tranquil, so sequestered from the commerce of life, that it is easy to conceive a man of warm imagination, in monkish times, might have been allured by such a scene, to become an inhabitant of it."

In such a scene did Edmund, the son of David Morgan, pass his youth; and had he lived in "monkish times," by such a scene would his warm imagination have been allured, and he himself have become a monk of holy Tintern. It was his supreme delight, while yet a boy, to wander the live long day among the wild and craggy steeps, the tangled thickets, the solitary glens, and the variously wooded slopes, of that magnificent amphitheatre, laid out by the hand of nature. It was no less his delight to linger round the ruins of the venerable abbey, as the shadows of evening descended upon them, or when the pale moon partially illuminated their grey walls, or streamed in trembling radiance through the ivy-wreathed windows. At such moments, his imagination would carry him back to the period when it was the abode of living piety; when the vesper hymn pealed along its echoing cloisters; and when all the pomp and solemnity of a religion which inflamed the mind by the seduction of the senses, reigned in sacred grandeur beneath its roof. Sometimes he would people the ruin with the creations of his heated fancy, summon from their graves the shadowy forms of holy men who had died there in ages past, and half believe he saw the visions of his brain embodied before his eyes.

In such a place as this, at such an hour,
If aught of ancestry may be believed,
Descending angels have conversed with men,
And told the secrets of the world unknown.

At the period now described, Edmund Morgan was in his thirteenth year. He was no common boy; and his grand-father, who had watched the dawnings of his character, moral and intellectual, prided himself upon his cultivation of both. Enthusiasm was its basis. In whatever he engaged, it was with the whole energy of his nature. It may be supposed, therefore, that he quickly mastered those branches of knowledge which were within the compass of Mr. Lloyd to teach, and who was always anxious that he should have the advantage of a more comprehensive education. But how was his benevolent desire to be accomplished? He was too poor to pay for it, and he was too friendless to obtain it from patronage. Accident, at length, if such events in the life of man may rightly be called accidents, shaped his destiny. Some trifling circumstance, so unheeded at the time, that no distinct recollection of it survived the occurrence, brought him into contact with an eccentric old gentleman of the neighbourhood, who had signalized himself on more than one occasion by the apparent caprice with which he bestowed his bounty. The last act of this kind which had been talked of, was his stocking a small farm for an industrious young man, and giving him besides a hundred pounds to begin with, to whom he had never spoken till he called upon him to announce his intention. But he had observed him frequently, in his walks, labouring early and late, in a little garden which was attached to his cottage; and had learned, upon enquiry, that he kept an aged mother, and a sister, who was a cripple, out of the work house, by his scanty earnings. It was Edmund's good fortune to attract the notice of Squire Jones, in the way described: and it was not long after that he payed a visit to Mr. Lloyd, for the express purpose of asking a few questions about him. The good old man spoke with pride and affection of his pupil and grandson, but with despondency of his future prospects. "I have reared him as my own," said he, "from the cradle, and I should close my eyes in peace, if I could know, or reasonably hope, so goodly a branch would not be left to float like a worthless weed upon the stream of time." 'He shall be planted,' replied Squire Jones. 'Send for the boy. But never mind just now. You know in what soil he will be most likely to thrive. I shall call again to-morrow. By that time make your choice, and leave the rest to me.' The morrow came—the choice was made—and Edmund was to study for the church, at Oxford, (the great ambition of his youthful mind,) upon an ample allowance secured to him by Squire Jones, in such a way as nothing but his own misconduct could forfeit.

If Edmund was the pride of his grand-father, he was no less the idol of his mother, who would sometimes think that Heaven had bestowed such a treasure upon her, in compensation for what it had taken away. Perhaps her love for Edmund was somewhat heightened, by the circumstance that she had lost her first child when it was only four years old, and he had become, therefore, her only one; but in truth, his own affectionate disposition, his ingenuousness of character, and his intellectual endowments, were of themselves sufficient passports to all the love of a fond mother's heart. And Hester was a fond mother, though not a weak one. She looked forward with dejected feelings, to the now approaching moment of her first separation from her dear boy; but she was too gratefully conscious of the benefit he was to derive from that separation, to repine at it.

There had always been one subject, which, whenever it occupied the thoughts of Hester, was most painful and distressing to her. It was the mystery of Edmund's birth. She could not tell him his father was a convict, and she had no reason to believe any one else had done so. She could not even tell him that he lived; for from the moment of his leaving Monmouth prison, down to that of which we are now speaking, no tidings of him had reached her. Neither he nor old Morgan had written a single line to any relation or friend they had left behind. All she ever learned concerning him, was, that he had arrived safely at New South Wales. Edmund, when a child, would often talk of *his* father, merely because the word was constantly upon the lips of his playmates, and because he saw they had fathers. But as he grew older, and began to reflect, a thousand little circumstances presented themselves to his mind, which convinced him there was some mystery, though he knew not what, that hung over his infancy. Once, and only once, he asked his mother, "Who is my father?—And WHERE is he?" But the silent agitation of Hester, for she could not answer him, sealed his lips upon that subject ever afterwards.

Edmund was in his sixteenth year when he went to the University, and he remained there, with the usual visits at home during the vacations, till he was one-and-twenty. The progress he made in his studies, and the character he bore for strict propriety of conduct, well justified the munificent liberality of his patron. But he was denied one gratification, that of gladdening his grand-father's pride in him, by the display of his scholastic attainments. The good old man, full of years and ripe in virtue, had breathed his last, from the gradual decay of nature, rather than from the inroads of disease, not long after he had seen the wish nearest his heart realized. Edmund was with him when he died, and he followed him to the grave with feelings which emphatically told him how he could have loved and how mourned—a father!—By the interest of his benefactor, (who, the more he saw, and the more he knew of Edmund, found what had originally borne the stamp of a benevolent whim merely, gradually assuming the better quality of a permanent desire to befriend him,) the curacy of Tintern was reserved for his benefit, when he should be duly qualified, by ordination, to assume its pastoral functions. Meanwhile, the place of Mr. Lloyd was supplied by a neighbouring clergyman, to whom the fatigues of double duty were sweetened by something beyond the allotted stipend, out of the purse of Squire Jones.

The Rev. Edmund Morgan was in his three-and-twentieth year, when as the curate of Tintern, he took possession of the little parsonage house in which his youth had been passed, and which was endeared to him by the recollection of almost every incident in his yet spring-tide of life, that could shed a charm upon the retrospect. He brought to his sacred office a larger stock of theological erudition, and a mind naturally of a higher order, than had belonged to his grand-father; but in the purity of his life, in the holiness of his zeal, and in his exemplary discharge of the numerous duties that belong to a faithful minister of the gospel, he could present to his memory, which it was his constant prayer he might be able to follow. One only circumstance troubled the calm and peaceful flow of the serene current of his life. A heavy grief—some untold sorrow—lay like a canker at his mother's heart; its ravages were undermining her health, and contracting, with fearful rapidity, the already too little space which stretched between her and her grave. Her wan features, her secret tears, whose traces were frequently visible in her swollen eyes when she appeared at the breakfast table, and those unbidden sighs that would burst from her at times, caused Edmund many a sleepless night, and many a waking hour of melancholy thoughts. There had ever been so much of unreserved communication between himself and his mother, upon all things save this one, that he felt he had here no right to intrude upon the sanctuary of her grief, because he concluded she must have sufficient reasons for drawing around it so impenetrable a veil. When, however, he perceived what inroads it was making upon a life so dear to him, he could no longer be restrained by these delicate considerations. A higher duty than even the respect inspired by filial obligations—the sacred duty of his calling, which enjoined him to breathe the word of comfort over the wounded and mourning spirit, made him resolve to seek an opportunity of tenderly imploring from his mother a disclosure of the affliction that preyed thus fatally upon her peace of mind. But ere he found an opportunity, events forced themselves a passage to his ear.

His mother entered his room one morning in extreme agitation. "You have heard," said she, with a faultering voice, of the dreadful business that took place last week; the murder, for so it is considered, of one of the Duke of Beaufort's game keepers, in a scuffle between him and the poacher Isaac Price."

"I have," replied Edmund, "and the wretched man will surely be hung, if he is taken."

"He is taken," answered Mrs. Morgan, and "lodged in Monmouth jail."

"It is the law of God and man," said Edmund, "that whoso sheddeth the blood of another, his own blood shall be the atonement. This Isaac Price, moreover, is spoken of as a culprit inured to many crimes; one who has walked in the paths of vice all his life. But why this excessive agitation, my dear mother? What is it that troubles you so grievously and has so long troubled you?"

"You shall know, Edmund: for it is better that you should hear it from my lips than from those of others, and concealment is now no longer possible. Isaac Price is YOUR father!"

"My father!" exclaimed Edmund; and he spoke not another word. His mother wept bitterly. For several minutes they sat in silence, the thoughts of Mrs. Morgan travelling through a miserable past, and those of her son absorbed in the conflict of present amazement and future suffering. He had found a father, but the first impulse of his feelings was to blush at the discovery. He had learned the secret of his birth, and the knowledge of it tinged his cheek with shame. He waited till his mother became more calm, amd then prepared to listen to a tale which he knew must deeply afflict him. She, with as much composure as she could command, related all the circumstances attending her marriage with David Morgan, and of the crime for which he was transported. But in what she further disclosed, Edmund at once discovered the cause of that ceaseless sorrow which had so long harrassed her. The term of his sentence having expired, and his father being dead, David obtained a passage back to England, and it was in the summer of the year following that in which Edmund went to Oxford, that he re-appeared in his native place. He did not make himself known; and indeed his appearance was so altered in the seventeen years he had been absent, that no one could have recognized him at first sight. But he prowled about the neighbourhood; and one evening, when Hester was walking out alone, he suddenly presented himself before her. She was alarmed, thinking he was some man who intended to insult, or perhaps rob her. He called her by her name; his voice awakened the recollection of him to her memory, and gazing at him for a moment, she knew it was her husband.

He made a few enquiries about herself, her father, and her children; but told her he never meant to trouble her by claiming her as his wife. "I am poor enough," said he "and I suppose you are not over rich; but when I want a guinea, I shall not be particular in looking to you for it; and I expect you will not begrudge to get rid of me upon such easy terms. If you have any money in your pocket now, it is more than I have in mine, and a few shillings will be acceptable to me." Hester gave him what she had; but before she could utter a word in reply, he had turned upon his heel and entered a coppice by the road side, observing as he went away, "Remember, if you wish to be free from David Morgan, you will not deny Isaac Price, whenever he sends or watches for you."—From that time he had continued to persecute her; sometimes with threatening messages, and sometimes by dogging her steps, so that she almost dreaded to leave the parsonage house.—How he contrived to live she could only surmise from what she heard about him every now and then as Isaac Price, till at length the affray between him and one of the Duke of Beaufort's game keepers led to the awful catastrophe which caused him to be apprehended as a murderer. Then, too, it began to be whispered in Tintern, that Isaac Price the poacher was no other than David Morgan who had been transported upwards of twenty years ago, and who was the father of that excellent young man, the Rev. Edmund Morgan.

Edmund listened to this recital with deep attention; and, when it was concluded, he exclaimed, after a short pause, "Mother, I will see my father. I can do nothing for him in this world, which he, ere long, must soon leave: but he is not prepared for the next; and his eternal soul must not perish. I will visit him in prison; talk with him; and, if Almighty God bless my purpose, I may become an instrument in his hands, for bringing him to the true repentance of a contrite sinner." There was consolation to Hester's heart in these words of her son; and her sorrow was not without gladness, when she thought of the good work which filial piety might accomplish.

The very next day, Edmund went to Monmouth, and procured an interview with Isaac Price. He did not disclose himself; but assumed the character of a friend of Mrs. Morgan merely; sent by her to know if there were any service which she could render him in his present situation. It may be imagined with what feelings he beheld, for the first time, him who was his father, in the degraded condition of a felon and a murderer. His appearance was that of a man between fifty and sixty, with a powerful make of body, and a countenance which indicated a rough and daring spirit, rather than the prevalence of ferocious passions. His eye was dull and heavy, and sunk deep into his head; and on his right cheek there were the traces of a severe wound, which, it was supposed, he had received in his desperate struggle with the gamekeeper. The top of his head was entirely bald; and, when his hat was off, the bold projection of his forehead gave a vigorous and determined character to the general expression of his face. He scarcely looked at Edmund while speaking to him; but once or twice their eyes met, and—it might be fancy—but his manner seemed disturbed, as if some dimly remembered resemblance of features, once familiar to him, were suddenly awakened; for Edmund was exceedingly like his mother. To the pretended message, of which Edmund represented himself as the bearer, his answer was, that "he knew of no service which Mrs. Morgan, or any body else, could render him, unless she could save his neck from the halter; and, if she would supply him with money to pay the lawyers well, perhaps he might get off." Edmund, who felt deeply shocked at this reprobate speech, and at the reckless insensibility it evinced of the awful situation in which his father stood, said, he would undertake to promise for Mrs. Morgan that, whatever money might be required to obtain for him the utmost benefit of legal assistance, should be ready. He then endeavoured, indirectly, to lead him into a conversation upon the nature of the crime with which he was charged, and the certain consequences of his conviction; but he maintained a sullen silence; and at last, manifested no equivocal symptoms of a determination to put an end to the interview. Edmund, therefore, took his leave.

It wanted full two months of the time when the assizes would commence; and, during the whole of that period, Edmund sought frequent opportunities (sometimes twice or thrice in the course of a week) of visiting his father, as the messenger of Mrs. Morgan; but at none of these visits did David give him to understand he was indebted for this solicitude, on her part, to that which was the real cause. Edmund, at length, beheld the ripening harvest which was to reward his hallowed labours. Inspired with a holy ardour, beyond what even his sacred zeal in the cause of heaven could excite in ordinary circumstances; and his fervent piety exalted by the consciousness that it was a father's salvation he was seeking; every impulse of his heart and mind, every energy which religion could animate, was employed to regenerate the sinful nature, and touch the hardened bosom of the criminal. Much, he considered, was accomplished, when he had brought him into such a state of feeling, that he would listen patiently and attentively to his mild yet earnest exhortations, though they elicited no corresponding demonstrations of repentant sorrow. But most was he rejoiced, and most assured did he then feel of ultimate success, when, as he was one evening about to depart, after having enforced, with more than his usual eloquence, the great doctrine of a sincere repentance and a true reconciliation unto God, through the Redeemer, his father took him by the hand, and in a voice of supplication almost, rather than of enquiry, said, "When shall I see you again, sir?" He had never before asked a similar question: he had never before manifested the slightest desire for his return; and his doing so now, was a grateful evidence to Edmund that his awakened heart began to hunger for the words of eternal life—for the consolation of believing, with a devout and lively faith, that "if we confess our sins, God is faithful and righteous to forgive us our sins, and to make us clean from all wickedness." Nor was this a delusive promise. The seed of righteousness had been sown; the tree had taken root; and the diligent labourer in the vineyard saw its green branches shoot forth, bearing goodly and pleasant fruit.

The day of trial came, and David was arraigned as a criminal before man; but stood before his Judges as one who, having made his peace with God, was prepared to atone for the life he had taken, by the just forfeiture of his own. He was convicted, and sentence of death passed upon him. He heard it with an air of composure and resignation, which even they who knew not the conversion that had been wrought within him, still recognised as the workings of a contrite heart, and not as the insensibility of an obdurate and callous one. He returned to his cell, and greeted Edmund, whom he found waiting for him, with a serene smile, that seemed to say, "the last mortal pang will soon be past, and you have taught my soul how to pray for mercy, and hope for happiness hereafter." The short interval that remained to him before he ascended the scaffold was so employed, and his demeanour such, that Edmund's heart yearned to receive a blessing from lips which were now washed pure from guilt. He could not endure the thought that his father should quit the world in ignorance that the son, whom he knew not, had been a shining light to show him the path of salvation. And yet he feared lest the disclosure might discompose his thoughts, and bring them back again to earth. He was then unresolved, and the fatal morning approached. Edmund passed the whole of the preceding night with his father, in those solemn exercises of devotion which are the fitting preparations of an immortal soul for heaven. The dim light of a lamp fell upon his features as he bent over a Bible which lay open before him, and from which he was reading such passages as were most appropriate to the situation of his father.

David fixed his eyes upon him with sudden emotion, and exclaimed, "It is very striking!" Edmund looked up. "I was thinking at that moment," he continued, "of one whom it would have delighted me to see ere I die, though I have never mentioned her to you, sir, as my wife. But you are her friend, and I hope you have found cause to speak of me to her in such a way that I may feel assured of her forgiveness for all the misery I have occasioned her.

"My mother," exclaimnd Edmund, with an emphatic solemnity of voice, "is on her knees this night, to pray for you, and to join her intercessions with those of your son."

David's breathing was quick, and his whole f violently agitated; but he could not utter me him.

"Father!" cried Edmund, and kneeled them con

David took his son's hands, and could not speak, vulsively to his bosom, but in a few minutes the though he wept as a child was able calmly to learn struggle was over, the will of God had brought about how mysterious by the holiness of his own issue.

his co morning dawned, and only a few hours now mained before he would have to suffer the brief agony of a death which no longer appalled him by its terrors. He earnestly entreated Edmund to accompany him to the scaffold, that he might see with how much Christian fortitude he could meet his doom. It was a dreadful task, but he shrunk not from it. He walked by his father's side. As they passed through one of the yards leading to the place of execution, David stopped and spoke to his son. "It was on this very spot," said he, "that I first looked upon you, then an infant in the arms of your mother; and she held you to me, and bade me kiss you; and I did so. It was my FIRST kiss. Receive here, my son, my LAST; and, if I am worthy to beg a blessing from heaven upon you, may your life be spared till a child of your own shall smooth your path to the grave, as you have smoothed mine!" So saying, he bent forward, pressed his lips gently on the forehead of Edmund, then walked on with a firm step, and in a few moments, David had satisfied alike the laws of God and man, by rendering life for life. M.

From the Petersburg Old Dominion.

ODIOUS DISTINCTIONS.

The annexed paragraph, is commended to the attentive perusal of those whom it concerns. Strange as it may appear, it is no less true than strange, and no less odious than true, that, in this country, we should too soon begin to hear whisperings about *good society*. Are those who would introduce a regular ascension *of fashionable circles* unmindful that our fathers, who toiled at the plough and labored at the mechanical trades, and deemed it no disgrace, are yet alive. That our mothers, who handled the shuttle and whirled the spinning wheel, and whose charms, on that account, were not less attractive, have not all passed away.

We are aware that we are treading on slippery ground; but we sometimes hear sneering allusions to honest and industrious mechanics, by certain arrogant and repulsive pretenders to *fashion and gentility*, and feel it our duty to notice them as they deserve. One lady 'dont like' to dance with a mechanic—another rudely repels his civilities, because he has the manly disposition to earn an honest living by applying himself to some useful occupation, instead of spending his life in indolence and *genteel vagrancy*—unprofitably to himself and his country, in lounging in a lawyer's office or a Doctor's shop.

It is a mistaken notion—a conceit that is as vain as it is ridiculous. It is the very essence of aristocracy, and is at war with the principles of our institutions. It is not cherished by the patriot or the philanthropist. At Mr. Jefferson's hospitable mansion, were to be found the eminent in almost every branch of science, from the mechanic to the logician and the most accomplished statesman. With each of these he conversed familiarly in the technical terms appropriate to their respective occupations; and would it not be an affront to the understanding of any sensible man, were we to ask him, whether he thought this to be a blemish in this great man's character.

Mechanics.—We have more than once had our indignation roused against a certain class of the community, who affect to despise that portion of their neighbors who obtain an honest livelihood in mechanical employments. We have known many worthy young men mortified and pained to the heart, by the unceremonious and purse proud haughtiness of their superiors—in wealth and impudence only—crowded into the back ground to give place to idlers, and gentlemen at large, merely because they happen to be vulgar enough to choose industry, rather than idleness and independence. But let not the mechanic relax his praiseworthy exertions. He can give back the sneer of the conceited fop with interest. He can stand up in the strength of an independent spirit—in the proud sense of the superiority of real worth over tinsel and borrowed ornament. He fills an honest place in society, and it is time the true merit of his services was appreciated. It is time for republican America to cast off these fetters of prejudice, by the aristocracy of the old world, and awake to her peculiar legitimate interest. The industrious mechanic may be ranked among her firmest supporters, and the time is not far distant when he shall be placed upon his just situation in the scale of society.

GRAMMATICAL TAUTOLOGY.

I'll prove the word that I've made my theme,
Is that that may be doubled without blame;
And that that THAT, thus trebled, I may use,
And that that THAT that critics may abuse
May be correct. Farther—the dons to bother—
Five THAT's may closely follow one another!
For be it known that we may safely write
Or say, that that THAT that that man writ was right,
Nay, e'en that that THAT that THAT that follow'd
Through six repeats, the grammar's rule has hallow'd;
And that that THAT (that that that that began)
Repeated seven times is right!—Deny't who can?

Blanks for sale.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale:—It would appear that the allusions which I made in your paper of the 2d inst., in reply to "A Voter on Upper Little River," were applicable to Mr. James Seawell, or he would not so readily have comprehended for whom they were intended; yet, notwithstanding his portrait was so accurately drawn as not to be mistaken, he comes out in a scurrilous production, and with "unblushing effrontery," denies their truth, and makes charges against me of a much more serious nature. Were it not that some of the assertions which Mr. S. has made, are such as affect me in a public capacity, and such as I deem proper to contradict, I would not be at the trouble of replying to him through your paper.

Mr. S. says, "And it being known to Mr. McD. that I had, during the pendency of the Wilkesborough Road Bill before the Senate, been written to by Gen. Wellborn, the Senator from Wilkes, in which the General takes a proper notice of Mr. McD's opposition to Internal Improvements, and particularly to the Road in question; and that, by the by, I had in the mean time been spoken of by many, of being voted for as Senator; Mr. McD. seized the occasion as a fit opportunity to inflict on me a blow, in the hope thereby to disable me from coming in competition with him; and which, *assassin like*, he has attempted to perpetrate with the foul dagger of *vindictive falsehood*."

I cannot comprehend why Mr. S. should make such a statement. He had every reason for believing, that I had neither respected him as a friend, nor feared him as an enemy. He knows, that on the eve of the time when he had declared myself a candidate, (the the purpose of bring to throw off his mask) that for I urged him to become him out openly against me, me, and told him that I was [illegible] date in opposition to principle of the bill with him; that [illegible] to combat the his objections against me and my conduct then urge to it; and that I would vindicate the course I pursued; that I considered myself accountable to the Citizens of Cumberland for my conduct; and that I was willing to leave it to them to determine whether I were right or wrong. Yet now he says, on "being called on for better reasons than I had assigned, &c.," I have commenced "*demagogue like* to make him the scape goat of my treachery." I can assure him that I have not sought to make him or any other person the "scape goat of my treachery:" that I have not sought to evade inquiry, and that I have not asserted to be facts what are not facts. Let him say as much, and I can prove to the contrary. I can produce testimony that will corroborate all the allusions that I made in reply to 'A Voter,' with the exception of that which relates to Gen. Wellborn's letter, and for the purpose of refreshing Mr. S's memory, I will rehearse the conversation, as nearly as I can recollect it, that occurred at our meeting in the street; and if I am not mistaken in the time, it was during the term of the Superior Court in May last. After the ordinary salutations had passed, Mr. S. commenced by asking me if I intended being a Candidate this year; to which I replied, I did not know whether I would or not. He then stated that some of his friends wished him to be a candidate, and they rather urged him to offer for a seat in the Senate. I then gave him to understand, that I had understood he intended being a candidate in opposition to me; and that as my friends also wished me to be a candidate, I did not feel any disposition to yield to him: that I had viewed my conduct at the last session as having been misrepresented; and that he had acted a part in doing so; and also, indirectly accused him of being accessary, either through himself or Gen. Wellborn's letter, of you Mr. Editor, having made those remarks in your paper in January last, respecting my conduct in regard to that bill. He then stated that he was not in the least concerned in their publication; and did not know that you had ever seen Gen. Wellborn's letter: that the information was obtained from the Raleigh Register; that he also took that paper, at least during the sitting of the Legislature; and as he had some curiosity in knowing what was going on in the General Assembly during its sessions, particularly what our County Members were doing, he generally read their proceedings attentively. He said he there saw that I had moved the indefinite postponement of that bill, but as that did not afford any information respecting what manner of bill it was; and as it was the general topic of conversation, and considerable excitement prevailed on account of my opposition to it; he wrote to Gen. Wellborn for information respecting it, so that he might vindicate the course I pursued; that I knew he was my friend; that he always had supported me, and would support me; that he had not forgotten that when he was at Raleigh a candidate for the appointment of Public Treasurer, that I had voted for him; that a nong his friends he had always distinguished me as his favorite candidate, and told them that at that time, I was the only member from the county he could understand. He therefore hoped I would do him the justice not to believe him concerned in the publication of those remarks. I assured him that from the statements he had made, so far as regarded their publication, I was perfectly satisfied. He then proceeded to state that he preferred being a candidate in the Senate, and that his friends rather urged him to it; but not for me to suppose that he wished or intended coming out as in opposition to me, that he thought if he could get elected he could devise some plan to relieve the people from their pecuniary embarrassments; that now the State was without a circulating medium, and that he could perhaps, remedy the defect. To all which I replied, that by adopting such measures as were before the Legislature at the last session, might it not be like jumping out of the frying pan into the fire. He replied, he would not have voted for any of those measures, but he would have struck out some new plan. He then told me it would answer his purpose to inform him at June Court, whether or not I would be a candidate; until that time, he would reserve to himself the privilege of saying for which branch of the Legislature he would be a candidate, and we separated. This, according to the best of my recollection and understanding, is the substance and language of the conversation that passed between us on that meeting. Can Mr. S. be so lost to every sense of honor and of shame, as to be base enough to deny what I have here stated? I had believed him well skilled in dissimulation and falsehood, but I did not believe he possessed the hardihood to make such assertions as he has made.

What portion of belief can be attached to a man who publicly asserts for a fact, that which a large portion of the citizens of Cumberland will testify not to be the fact? He asserts that I stated in that "famous speech," at the last County Court, that I moved to strike out "two sections of the bill, to lay out and improve a road leading from Fayetteville to Wilkesborough." Now I assert, that I did not say so: but stated, "that on the second reading of the bill, I moved to strike out the sixth section, which provided, &c. Had I succeeded in that motion, I intended to have moved to strike out the eighth section which provided, &c." That these are the words, or words conveying the same meaning, I think all who heard me (with the exception of Mr. S.) will testify.

As to Gen. Wellborn's letter, I forbear to comment on it. The circumstances under which it was written, and the sentiments contained in it bespeak the man. I can however assure his friends that I imagine I entertained fully as contemptible an opinion of him, as he did of me.

Mr. S. terms me a "mere *demagogue*," whose political existence depends upon "*misrule*" and the unhappy *delusions* of the people."

If Mr. S. means that I am a *Leader* of any particular set of the *Rabble*, then all who are intimately acquainted with me, will testify to the contrary, and pronounce him to be what I believe him. If he means to say that all who have heretofore voted for me are the '*Rabble*,' that they are '*deluded*,' and have been led by '*misrule*,' then he means a large portion of the people of Cumberland, and they will know how to appreciate the man who entertains such a mean opinion of them.

Mr. S. cannot produce a creditable witness who will say, he ever heard me 'boast of my popular sway;' neither can he produce one who will say that he has ever known me to attempt using undue influence.—Nor can he produce an instance where I have ever made any measure an electioneering topic, and endeavoured to mislead or deceive the people. These are facts which come within the knowledge of the people of Cumberland, and they will judge for themselves.

I must now say to Mr. Seawell, that until he acquits me of the charges he has made against me, I decline all further newspaper controversy with him.

A. McDIARMID.

Cumberland County, July 15, 1829.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: In your paper of the 9th inst. 'A Voter on Upper Little River' has again availed himself of the use of your columns to reply to me. Although I did not intend taking notice of any further communications that he might think proper to make, unless under his proper signature, yet as it appears that I was mistaken in the man; and the allusions made in the latter part of my reply are not applicable to him, I consider it my duty to say, that my remarks were intended for Mr. James Seawell. To him, I owe no apology, and I make none. He merited of me all that I have written, and more. I must, however, in justice to myself say, that it was not my intention to have had any personal allusions published, unless well assured that Mr. Seawell was the author of the communication signed 'A Voter on upper Little River.' Yet as I live at some distance from Fayetteville, I found it inconvenient to go there for that purpose only; I therefore enclosed my reply to a friend in that place, and requested of him to inquire of the Editor who the writer was, and if Mr. S. was not, either to suppress it, or expunge such parts as were applicable to him only This my friend informs me he did not do: that he took it for granted, the Editor would not inform him, if asked;—that public opinion, so far as he could learn, seemed to designate Mr. S. as the author; and he also, concurred in that opinion—he therefore gave it for publication without making any erasures. I mention this circumstance merely to show, that, although I was aware of the part Mr. S. was acting towards me, it was [illegible] my intention to have taken any public notice of him, [illegible] he commenced with me; then I would have considered myself at liberty to endeavor to unmask the man who has so long acted in disguise. 'A Voter' assures me he has no part nor lot in this matter;' whenever 'A Voter' gives to that assurance the sanction of his name, and thereby adds to it his weight of character, I will give full credence to it; until then, I will believe that Mr. S. is at least, indirectly concerned in the publication of that Communication. I am the more confirmed in this opinion, from the exertions he has used to prejudice the public mind against me; his endeavors to misrepresent the remarks I made at the last County Court, and the similarity of sentiment contained in that communication, with those which he has been known to utter. Yet be the writer whom he may, if it is not Mr. S., I hope he is at least, a more honorable man, and as such I will reply to him.

'A Voter' says, 'but as the gentleman has taken almost entirely new ground from that occupied when he delivered his talk to his Constituents, I do not feel myself bound to follow him through all his tergiversations.' Well might I reiterate the charge It is, however, an easy and summary way of replying to arguments he might not find easy to confute. If I have taken any other ground than that I first occupied, I am unconscious of it, and I deny having done so. I adverted to the smallness of the appropriation more for the purpose of showing how large a portion of the work would have been left to be performed by a few individuals, than for any other reason. And it may not be amiss to mention what I inadvertently omitted to state in my former reply to 'A Voter,' that I am not aware of having at any time while the bill was pending before the Senate, opposed the appropriation, or of having taken any notice of it: for whether the State made an appropriation sufficient to defray the cost of opening the road or not, unless other means were provided for keeping it in repair after it was opened, than by burthening the hands within three miles of it, I would not have voted for it. A reference to the bill, and to the Journals of the Senate will show, that the motion which I made to strike out the 6th section (and not as Mr. Seawell states, that I said to strike out two sections, for I did not say so) was intended to affect the principle of the bill. That section provided 'that when said road, or any part thereof shall be opened, it shall be a public highway thereafter, for the use of any person whatever; and shall be kept in repair as the public roads in this State are.' I would also suppose, that even General Wellborn will do me the justice to say, that when the bill was under discussion in the Senate, I suggested to him the propriety of making it a Turnpike Road; but as such an amendment did not comport with the General's views of a 'State Road,' he would not accede to it: for, by doing so, 'they who reaped the benefits it conferred, would have had to have borne the burthens it imposed.' I however willingly join in the appeal made to those who heard me, to say, whether they understood me as 'A Voter' did.

I am asked 'what reason has he for believing A Voter not open to conviction when the truth is laid before him?' I answer, from the tenor of his communication.

He says, 'had the Gentleman come out candidly with all his reasons, and said he was opposed to the bill in any shape, or under any modification,' &c. I did not consider myself under any obligation to speak of the bill in any other shape than it was. Had these changes occurred, I would have noticed them, and have given my reasons either for or against them; as they did not, and as it has been said I am 'not accustomed to study,' it would seem impossible for me to say what I might have done.

The conclusion that I am 'opposed to improvements both internal and intellectual' must have been arrived at by the same process of reasoning by which 'A Voter' has drawn many others in the course of his remarks. That I have not entered into all the visionary schemes projected by those who style themselves the friends of Internal Improvement, I readily admit. That I am opposed to scattering the funds of the State by making small appropriations to a number of objects at the same time, and always projecting and commencing without completing any, I also admit. But to objects of general utility which have been commenced, and progressing with a reasonable hope of their practicability, I think a reference to the Journals of the General Assembly for the last three years will show, that I have not been illiberal in the votes which I have given for making farther appropriations for their completion

I agree with 'A Voter' in his views of the duty of a Legislator, provided the means to be employed in promoting the general interests of either are such as are not inconsistent with the principles of our institutions, and a violation of individual rights: but I have yet to learn that the Representative of a free and enlightened people, has a right without their consent, to make 'hewers of wood and drawers of water,' of a portion of his constituents, possessing equal rights and equal privileges with himself, that another portion of the community may be benefited. I would ask 'A Voter,' although the citizens of Cumberland were exempted from the provisions of that bill, if, according to his views of the duty of a Legislator, I had not a right to judge of the propriety or impropriety of that measure without taking 'their interests into my keeping' and without assuming any other power than that which had been delegated to me? Does he suppose that when a Representative only discharges what he believes to be his duty to his constituents and to the State in general, that he imagines he has conferred an obligation? I would say he may merit their gratitude; but he cannot claim it as a due for any obligation he has conferred. Would he have me become a traitor, and by resigning my judgment as to the propriety or impropriety of that measure, betray the trust committed to me, and become a passive agent in the hands of Gen. Wellborn or any other man? If he would, *he* also 'has mistaken his man.'

The general satisfaction which my conduct, in regard to this particular measure has afforded my constituents, is sufficient evidence that I did not neglect, or mistake their interests; for I can assure 'A Voter,' that I have not yet conversed on that subject with any person who lived beyond the limits of Fayetteville, that disapproved of my conduct. And I am well assured, that a large portion of the Citizens of Fayetteville, although they would have been exempted from the burthens imposed by that bill, have more justice, more humanity and feeling for their fellow-citizens, than to wish to oppress them for any benefits they might derive from it.

As one single fact will prove more than volumes of reasoning, I am reluctantly compelled to advert to the Morganton Road, to form some idea of the important advantages 'that the people of Cumberland would have derived from this road.' That was a 'State Road,' from which as great advantages were anticipated as from this, and made (as I am informed) on a more equitable plan than this was contemplated to be made I now ask, what advantages have the people of Cumberland derived from it? And how much has it added to the wealth or commerce of Fayetteville? I would also ask, have not a number of the people from some of the Western counties of this State, petitioned to our County Court to have the Long Street Road kept up as a public road? Have they not represented that road (which from running nearly parallel, and coming within the limits assigned to the Morganton road, has since its completion, been discontinued,) as a better road? And has not our County Court passed an order granting their request?

'A Voter' tells me that in giving my views of the bill, I have made a serious charge against its advocates. I hope they did not so understand me; as I certainly did not intend it. Having been publicly called on for an explanation of my reasons for my opposition to it, I conceived I had a right to speak my sentiments respecting it, without being understood as arraigning the conduct or motives of those who differed with me in opinion. I also know some of them, and readily concur in the opinion he has expressed of them, and would not willingly inflict the slightest wound on their feelings.

I can assure 'A Voter' I am not vain enough to arrogate to myself those qualities with which he says I seem to think myself possessed; and I am as little disposed to 'bandy epithets' or to use 'intemperate language' as he is; but I am not meek enough when smitten on one cheek to turn the other also.

A McDIARMID.

Cumberland County, July 15, 1829.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To A Voter of Cumberland.

With your usual artful, insinuating and equivocating manner, you have very condescendingly noticed the communication of 'Fair Play.' As you have denied nothing which I have asserted, I shall be saved the trouble of bringing forward any facts or circumstances to prove them. I shall not, therefore, follow you through all your "heterogeneous commingelement of contrarieties," but pledge myself to convict you of either wilful misrepresentation, or the grossest stupidity. For this purpose a few references to your communications will be amply sufficient.

In your first communication your allusions to Mr. Cameron's private misfortunes are so plain, palbable, and at the same time so ingenious, that although you do not emphatically mention such misfortunes, he must be credulous indeed, who has read them, and will then take your *ipse dixit* as fact, that you never heard of Mr. Cameron's private misfortunes. If, indeed, you never heard of [illegible] Cameron's private misfortunes, I cannot see how you can justify your conduct in attempting to give a true character of Mr. Cameron to the people of this District.

In your last communication you say, 'Fair Play must have been in possession of a new English Dictionary, since he states Mr. Deberry to have been raised from *menial* obscurity.' I did not state any such thing; and you, if you believe what you say, certainly never could have been in possession of any Dictionary at all. This is an ignorant misconstruction of my language, or a wilful perversion of my meaning. Instead of wishing to injure Mr Deberry in the public estimation for the meanness of his birth, or narrowness of fortune, I was acknowledging Mr Deberry's claims to public respect, because he was indebted to his own exertions for his success in life. You, yourself, had given us such a character of Mr. Deberry

In your last communication you say, that you have heard men of both parties say that your first communication was neither wanting in truth nor decency.—One sentence of that communication will serve to show the improbability or at least the strange inconsistency of such a story.

"It is not easy to speak of the character of Mr. Cameron in the terms of decency and moderation, which the Editor of the Observer has so properly required in all discussions of this kind."

What friend, nay, who but the most bitter enemy will acknowledge the justice of the above remark? That it is not easy for *you* to speak of the character of Mr. Cameron with moderation and decency, your language throughout sufficiently manifests. But this remark is not, and cannot be applicable to any other. Mr. Cameron has not a solitary friend, nor even a candid enemy who will respond to so unjust an insinuation.

Having already, as I consider, sufficiently fulfilled my pledge, it remains for me only to perform an act of justice to Mr. Deberry:—At the time when my first communication was written, charges of a most damning nature, were standing unanswered, against Mr. Deberry. Circumstances then fully warranted me in coming to the conclusion, that they were undeniable facts Subsequent occurrences have fully convinced me that they were false, and I candidly retract any imputation against Mr. Deberry's character, founded upon those charges. But Mr. Deberry's innocence in this case, neither qualifies him for a Member of Congress, nor does it at all justify unjust insinuations against the character of his opponent. I now call upon A Cumberland Voter to answer one candid interrogatory. One which, as a public writer, I consider him bound to answer: *Are you, or are you not a personal enemy to Major Cameron?* When this question is candidly answered, the public will know better how to appreciate your publications. "To this there hangs a tale."

FAIR PLAY.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

Permit me, Mr. Editor, to make a few remarks on the conduct of one of your Correspondents, who signs himself "A Voter of Cumberland." Who he is, he has not thought fit to say, and perhaps he has acted wisely, for there is a certain description of persons who, the less they are known, the better they carry on their sinister designs. What he is, he has abundantly shown. He has betrayed the foolish vanity, to suppose that his anonymous scribbling would make any impression in the district. He has endeavoured by mean and unmanly insinuations to affect the reputation of an individual, who is a candidate for public office, because he differs with him on political questions. He has given indulgence to the most malignant passion of the human heart, to gratify private pique and to revenge personal dislike. And vampyre like, he fastens on his prey to glut his vengeance, and glories in the destruction of reputation he fancies he is making. It is not my design to say any thing of either of the Candidates for Congress, now before the people of this District, they are both well known, and the people are fully competent to make their own selection unaided by me, or by a 'Voter of Cumberland.' The people of this country are too enlightened to need the assistance of any one in forming their opinion of men and measures; when left to themselves, their decisions are generally correct, and 'A Voter of Cumberland' will find them too independent to be influenced by his attempt to cajole them, or by his slanderous insinuations against a man, who will be supported by a respectable portion of them, notwithstanding his calumnies.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

July 21, 1829.

To the Editor of the Observer.

Mr. HALE:—I must beg to trouble you once more, and I hope lastly, to publish the annexed reply, which I consider necessary to correct error. I should not have written on the subject at all, had not gross injustice been done to Mr. Deberry by writers in your paper friendly to Mr. Cameron. *They commenced the controversy*; and therefore have no right to complain if their attacks are not only repelled, but "the war carried into the enemy's country."

A VOTER OF CUMBERLAND.

A Voter of Cumberland presents his compliments to "*A Magistrate of Cumberland*," and begs him to believe, that he has entirely misapprehended the scope of the Voter's remarks, if he thinks that any blame was intended to be attached to him and the other Magistrates of the county who voted for Mr. McDiarmid in preference to Mr. Cameron for Clerk of the County Court. Instead of blame, the Voter thinks that they are entitled to the gratitude of the whole people of Cumberland, present and to come.

The Magistrate says, the Voter has "acknowledged that the election for Clerk came on a few days after that for Congress, but it did not suit his purpose to inform you, that long before that time there were fifteen candidates," &c. "Mark how a plain tale shall put him down" The office of Clerk of the County Court became vacant exactly ten days before the Congressional election; and the election for Clerk took place exactly twenty five days after the Congressional election *Ten* days are called by the Magistrate a long time, and *twenty five* days a few days I have charity enough to suppose that he forgot the exact time. His memory may be refreshed by looking into the Carolina Observer of August 2, August 9, and September 6, 1827, where he will find the above facts. In the first mentioned paper, he will also find a communication signed "Aristides," which is not less admirably applicable to the present than to that period."

The Magistrate also says, that Mr. McDiarmid's "consent [to be a candidate] was obtained in a few days after the vacancy occurred, which was a considerable time before the election for Congress, consequently long before Mr. Cameron or any of his friends could have any thoughts of his becoming a candidate for the appointment" It would be a little surprizing, if it should turn out that these "few days" were until after the Congressional election, which was only ten days, as stated above. "LONG BEFORE Mr. Cameron," &c.—The recollection of many persons in this county must support me in the declaration, that previous to the Congressional election, Mr. Cameron's being a candidate for the Clerkship, in the event of his failure for Congress, was familiarly talked of. So that it is plain Mr. McDiarmid could have had but very little the start of Mr. Cameron. That Mr. McD was an obscure young man, I still affirm. And tho' it may suit the friends of Mr. Cameron to look to his *family*, and not to *himself*, yet the people of this District are not quite aristocratic enough for that. They may consider Mr. McD. a gentleman, and no doubt do, very properly, so consider him. But is he the more so, because his brother is a Senator, or his father a worthy Minister? That he should be so considered by those who dare to call a man a *menial* because he was not born in a palace, is not wonderful.

It is evidently the wish of the Magistrate to impress the mind of the reader with the belief, that the Magistrates were generally pledged before the election in favor of other candidates, and therefore could not vote for Mr. Cameron. Will the people believe, that in a large county like this, the votes of forty and odd Magistrates could have been secured in so short a time, unless the candidates had mounted their horses and visited each Magistrate, and I presume it will not be pretended that this was done? But admitting even that the Magistrates were pledged, it is plain that if they had adhered to their pledges, there could have been no election; for no individual received one fourth of the votes on the first balloting. I *believe* the fact to be, that the gentleman who was finally successful, received on the first balloting only six or seven votes, and yet the votes continued to change in his favor until on the last balloting he received upwards of twenty votes. The Magistrates were not so pledged that they could not change in *his* favor; why then could they not change in favor of Mr. Cameron? Because *they did not wish to do so*

The Voter of Cumberland did not see any mystery in these two elections, and therefore did not need any explanation from the Magistrate. It was perfectly clear to him, that among several reasons which it would not be proper to detail here, there was this powerful reason why the people of Cumberland should vote for Mr. Cameron for Congress: It is the wish of many of the people of this County, the expressed wish of not a few of them, *to break down the power of the Western Counties of the District*, and get a Representative from *this* County. County pride and neighborhood feelings combined with the above were too powerful to be resisted. But let the Magistrate answer candidly, whether he believes that Mr. Cameron would get 200 votes in this County, if he were a native and resident of Montgomery County? This view is clearly sustained by the election for Congress and for Clerk. The feelings which operated in favor of Mr. Cameron in the one case, had no existence in the other. County pride had nothing to do with the matter, because all were County men, and, consequently, Mr. Cameron got *one* vote only.

P. S. As it is not A Voter's object to misstate or misrepresent a single circumstance, he takes this opportunity to correct an impression that has gone abroad. In his first communication, A Voter said that Mr. Cameron had only been successful in his aspirings after office, "in the solitary instance of his election to the House of Commons from the town of Fayetteville.' Now this is the truth, but it is not the whole truth, and therefore it is at once stated, that he was four times elected to the House of Commons from the town of Fayetteville. But "from this honorable station he was afterwards ejected."

The Editor of the Boston Manufacturer, in an article on the "Depression of Business," makes the annexed pertinent suggestions:

"The truth unfortunately is, we have been living beyond our circumstances. The laudable economy and industrious habits of our ancestors, have been lost sight of, and we have yielded up to the pleasing, but dangerous innovation of foreign luxuries, and their attendant habits. We must measure back our ground. There is no other course which we can now pursue with any hope of success. The flame must again be kindled on the altar of patriotism; and self-denial and rigid economy, take the place of luxury and extravagance. The nerves of our effeminate young men must be strengthened by toil, and our females, instead of reclining on the sofa, and humming over the piano, must learn to direct their attention to matters of more imporfance They must shake off, as unworthy the daughters of freemen, the tinsel of fashion, and the shackles of false refinement, and cherish the proud and sterling patriotism of their grandmothers."

From the Carolinian.

The Edgefield Ghost.—The following statement of facts in relation to a matter which has produced much inquiry and speculation in this district, may be depended upon by the public, as having been carefully compiled by a gentleman of piety and well cultivated mind. We are not disposed to believe that a breach has been made in the laws of nature without any useful purpose, but we have not yet heard any satisfactory explanation of the circumstances upon rational principles.

Messrs. Editors: As public curiosity has been greatly excited, and many tales more or less true, have gone out, concerning the mysterious and invisible being, that has been heard, at Mr. Isaac Burnett's, in this District, for some time, it seems proper that the public should be in possession of the facts relative to this extraordinary circumstance. The voice was first heard in October last, imitating various noises, such as that of the spinning wheel, reel, ducks, hens, &c. It was first heard by Mr. Burnett, about twenty yards from the house, which led him to suppose it was some of the neighbors' children hiding in the weeds and trying to frighten his children. It was afterwards heard in the loft of the house, and Mr. B supposing it to be a bird sent a boy up to drive it out, but nothing could be seen. It thus continued to perplex the minds of the family for some time, until, at length, one of the children said he believed that thing could talk, and commenced asking questions, which it answered by whistling, pretty much like a Parrot. This circumstance getting out, many persons came to hear it. Mr. John Shepherd, a pious and worthy citizen, who lives in the neighborhood, conversed with it in presence of a number of witnesses. To ascertain the extent of its knowledge, he asked it various questions about most persons in the neighborhood, and their circumstances, which it answered correctly. It told his name and the number of children he had; also, the names of most of the persons present. He asked what it came there for. It replied, "Because it had no other place to go to." It was asked if it came to do the family any harm, it said no—it loved the family. It was asked finally if it loved Jesus Christ, to which it made no reply, nor answered any more questions which Mr Shepherd asked The evening after it answered others, but would not answer him. For the first three months it was heard only once a month, but afterwards much oftener It has been heard at various times, both in the day and at night, but more frequently in the day. Search has been repeatedly made by the family, and others, but nothing found from which the voice could proceed. There is no place of concealment about the house. It is a small house with but one room, a loft of boards laid across the joists and a piazza on one side. The house is not underpinned, so that you can see from one end to the other, underneath. For some time the voice appeared generally to proceed from the further end of the house, opposite the fire-place and the upper part or loft. If any one, except the children, would go to that end of the house, while it was talking, or if any one would steal round ever so softly to that end on the outside of the house when it was dark, and whilst others talked to it, it would instantly stop, and when they returned it would commence again. This experiment was tried one evening when a number of persons were there, so that both the house and piazza were full. Some one from the piazza, without the knowledge of those in the house, who were talking to it, went round on the other side to see if they could discover any one, when it instantly stopped. It has been known to whistle almost any tune, either sacred or profane, which any one would tell it.

Mr. and Mrs. Burnett appear to be simple hearted upright and amiable persons, serious in their dispositions, and as far from encouraging any trick about them to make sport as any one. No one in the neighborhood, who knows them, believes that they know any thing about the matter. They have evidently been much disturbed and alarmed on account of it, but having so far experienced no harm from it, they have resolutely maintained their ground. It manifests a great partiality for a little daughter of the family who is about eleven years of age. This so alarms her that she generally gets sick whenever she talks to it, and she has been known to quit the house precipitately, when she has heard it alone in the house. Not long since however, she quoted to it a passage of Scripture, which a pious friend pointed out and advised her to memorize for that purpose, (I Tim. i. xv,) and it bade her hold her jaw, but she persisted in quoting the passage until it hushed, and has not spoken to her since. Since so many persons went to hear it, it has become very shy and is seldom heard when many persons are about, or when any person is in the house except the smaller children. They have never been able to ascertain who or what it is, or the object of its visit. It has told its name repeatedly, but cannot be understood. It will not answer any serious or religious questions. When asked whether it was a man or a woman, it said it was the foolishest question it ever heard, and appeared to laugh.

The Rev. Mr. Hodges visited the family several times and held meeting, at their request, without hearing any thing. However on the 25th of May, Mr. H. being in the neighborhood, and calling at the house of N.; Mrs. N. informed Mr. Hodges, she had just been to Mr. Burnett's and heard the voice. Mr. H. immediately rode over in company with Mr John Shepherd. Mr. S. went up to the house first, to get the children in the house to talk to it, and after it commenced, upon a signal given, Mr. H. went up to the house and seated himself in the piazza. A little boy eight or nine years of age, stood just inside of the door to ask any questions which were suggested to him by the company. It imitated various noises in a whistle, such as the crowing of the cock, clucking of a hen, noise of a partridge, &c. and answered a variety of simple questions. There were but few answers that Mr. H. could understand, but when interpreted by the family, who were more accustomed to hear it, he could then trace out some resemblance. Some words however were pronounced very plain, such as kitten, yes, no, goose-quill, &c—The family says, that it generally spoke much more distinctly and could be much better understood than on this occasion.—Mr. Shepherd says the same. It was understood, however, to say it knew Mr. H. pronounced his name tolerably distinct, said it got acquainted with him there, and that it did not like him. When Mr. H. spoke and said, "I have come to drive you away," it was understood to reply "Do if you dare." During the conversation with it, which lasted about an hour, no person was present except Mr. Burnett's wife, Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Hodges with the small children. The oldest was the little girl above mentioned, who was in the yard with the little children. No one was in the inside of the house except the little boy who asked the questions. The reason why he was put there to ask questions was, because for some time it had ceased to speak to any but the children. There were also in the kitchen, about twenty paces distant, a negro woman, and an idiot girl, spinning and weaving, who could not have heard what passed in the house. The two older sons were absent, at work in the farm. Mr. S. and Mr. H. after the conversation ended, examined the house and found nothing. During the time of the conversation it was asked to sing a song—it said it did not know any. Mr. H. whistled a sacred tune, but it said that would'nt do. It then whistled Yankee Doodle very distinctly.

When Mr. H. first heard of the circumstance he very naturally was led to suspect that it proceeded from some one in the neighborhood, or family, who possessed the art of ventriloquism. But against that opinion he the following objections, viz: 1st. It is certain that it is no one, not of the family, as no such person has been seen there about s at the times when it was heard, and no person could be there always

without being seen especially in the day time. 2d. Mr. Burnett and wife, whose word will be taken, by all who know them, state that no one individual of the family, who could possibly be suspected of such a thing, is always present at such times. They state positively, it has been heard when the negro woman (the only servant about the house) was in the field at work. It has been heard when the two older sons, who are nearly grown, were absent, as was the fact when Mr. H. heard it. It has been heard when all the other children were at school, except the two youngest, one of which is about three years old, the other an infant. The idiot girl has not the intelligence which this invisible being manifests, according to the testimony of all who have heard it. Furthermore, even supposing any of the children possessed this faculty, and had the disposition to carry on the deception, for so long a time, to the evident disquietude and distress of the family, is it a rational supposition, that this could be done without being suspected by the parents? Or would not the individual be disposed to try its pranks at school, or among other children to frighten them, as well as at home? There is another circumstance which contradicts this supposition. About two months ago, Mr. B. at the suggestion of some one, put a Testament in the place whence the voice appeared to proceed. It instantly left the place, came down into the house, and said it was going away. They asked why it was going away. It replied, it was obliged to go, it could stay there no longer, and bade them farewell. It was then absent about two weeks, during which time it was heard at Mr. Rogers', Mr. Dicks', and Mr. Nickoll's, in the same neighborhood, as they believe. They had heard it at Mr. Burnett's and believed it to be the same, but did not converse with it. When it returned, it was asked and said it had been to those places. None of Mr. Burnett's family were at those places, when it was heard. Since its return it has occupied no particular part of the house, but is heard in various parts. It is now seldom heard, as Mr. B. does not allow the children to talk to it—they do not pay much attention to it. These are the most material circumstances connected with this strange affair, for the confirmation of which, and for further information, the public is referred to Mr. J. Shepherd, Dr. E. Andrews, and Mr. G. Slappy, who live in the neighborhood, and who have all heard it. Mr. Burnett lives about 12 miles below Cambridge, and about 3 miles west of the road leading to Hamburgh, near Mr. Wiley Berry's. Q.

New York, July 10.

Rumor.—There is a rumor, (we know not on what authority,) that preparations are making for an arrangement with Great Britain on a basis of extended commercial reciprocity; and that a tariff on imports will be agreed upon between that Government and the United States, which will meet the approbation of both. It is said the British Minister at Washington approves of the project, and that a special mission to England is on foot, for the purpose of completing the arrangments.

Merc. Adv.

Niagara.—Rumor has ran about with a story that an old steamboat was to be fitted up to take a trip *over* the falls, with a crew, not consisting of animals and dumb beasts, but of a merry company of ladies and gentlemen; the passengers were warranted a safe trip, provided the company was *select*. The pilot wanted five families who had lived in one house, and were agreeable to each other; and a pious clergyman, owning himself "the chief of sinners;" an honest lawyer, a truth loving editor, a teacher without garrulity or vanity; a handsome woman who never looked in a glass, and a person who goes about giving alms in the dark! The conditions being so particular, the expedition will doubtless fail.

[We propose as candidates for the Editorial appointment, the Editors of the Democratic Press, U. S. Telegraph, and National Journal, and the former witty Editor of the New York Enquirer.]

The Charleston Courier mentions an instance of the reluctance with which Sailors carry money to sea, as exhibited in that city a few days since. A ship was at anchor in the stream, bound on a voyage to Europe, only waiting for two or three of her crew, who were frolicking on shore. An officer was sent for them—they were got into the boat at the wharf, and in the act of shoving off, one of them "half seas over," who had only a short time before returned from sea, discovered that he had a silver dollar remaining from his earnings on the former voyage. The superstitious idea flashed across his mind, that money so taken to sea would occasion all kinds of bad luck, storms, shipwreck, &c.; after vainly entreating to be permitted to re-land and spend this his last dollar, he deliberately drew it from his pocket, and calling upon the people on the wharf to receive it, and with it to drink his health, he attempted to throw it on shore, but it fell short, and sunk to the bottom. His mind and his pocket being then relieved from a heavy burthen, he very quietly sat down in the boat, and proceeded on board. In a short time the ship was under way, and a favorable breeze wafted her, and her generous and improvident crew, on their voyage.

The Tallahassee Floridian of the 23d ult. says, the prospect of abundant crops was never greater. Rain and sunshine continue to succeed each other at intervals, and the rapidity and luxuriance of vegetation exceeds any thing before witnessed. We yesterday saw a stalk of corn measured, that exceeded sixteen feet in length. No complaint is heard among the planters but the prevalence of grass and weeds.

Smuggling.—The Editor of the "Niagara Gleaner," in his last paper, says that several seizures have recently been made by the Collector of Niagara. Whiskey appears to be the chief article attempted to be run into Canada. The Editor adds that the temptation to smuggle on both sides is great, so much so, that an honest trader cannot live, "he must smuggle in self-defence."

A writer in the Portsmouth Advocate recommends the formation of a "Ladies' Anti-ambition-to-figure-in-the-newspaper-under-pretence-of-religious-or-charitable-purposes-with-no-useful-result-to-the-neglect-of-your-own-domestic-duties-Society.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman of Baltimore, dated

"LEXINGTON, KY. JULY 1.

"The trial of Mr. Wickliffe, for shooting Mr. Benning, the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, after occupying the Court four and a half days, has ended this day. The jury, after retiring about fifteen minutes, brought in a verdict of *Not Guilty*" [of murder, we presume.]

Providence, R. I. July 10.

Ominous.—An affair occurred in this town within a few days, which in all human probability will lead to a denoument which will implicate individuals in one of the most outrageous and infamous conspiracies that ever disgraced the character of man. Individuals are said to be involved in it, who have heretofore been looked upon as men entitled to respect, confidence, and veneration. We throw out these "damnable inuendoes," not from a disposition to give rise to unnecessary gossip and curious speculation. It is probable, that the lapse of a few days will bring things to light, and expose one of the blackest deeds that human depravity could conceive. For the credit of the character of the town, we hope that public expectation may not be realized.

"Thus bad begins and worse remains behind."—*Subaltern.*

There is said to be a custom in Germany which is worthy of imitation in all countries.

"When an individual is sick, the friends of the family call and ring at the door. In the hall they find a book lying on the table, in which some one of the family writes, every morning and evening, the state of the patient's health, giving all those particulars which would be interesting to the friends of the individual. Under this morning and evening bulletin, all those who call write their names, to apprise the family of their sympathy. They never see the members of it unless they have some other object than ascertaining the condition of the patient."

Singular Marriage.—A company of strolling players were performing in a village in Columbia County—the play we believe was Othello, and while the senate was waiting for the arrival of the fair Desdemona from the Sagitary, a minister rose and commenced reading the marriage service, and actually married a Mr. *Uriah T. Harvey* to a Miss *Abagail E. Cloyes*, and pronounced the nuptial admonitions. The audience doubtless thought it was part of the play until the blushing bride took her seat among the audience, and Othello continued his address to the senate. A more singular act or scene of bye-play we venture to say was never witnessed on any stage. The Clergyman after that act should have thrown off his cloak, and cried out in the language of the poet, "here am I, Hamlet the Dane." The minister was the Rev. Mr. P.

From the Troy Sentinel.

Rural Sports.—On that Red River, the mightiest of many that bear the name, which has its *head* in the Rocky mountains, and its *mouth* in the Mississippi, and which goes trenching the earth more than a thousand miles before yielding up its tribute to that great river, which drains a wider region than any other on the globe—on that Red river, about 120 miles from its *embouchure*, and about 80 miles below the old town of Natchitoches, [called Nakitosh for shortness,] in the parish of Rapides, and State of Louisiana, stands the late founded and flourishing village of Alexandria, the rival of Natchez in catfish and alligators, and in the boys to catch them—as will more fully appear from the following paragraphs. The first is from the Alexandria Gazette, which thus says:

"A correspondent of the Natchez Galaxy tells a story of a catfish towed in by one of their fishermen, five feet and some inches in length. Pshaw! a mere minnow—he ought to come up Red river, and see our little Rapiders scarce three feet high, fishing for alligators with a hook and line."

The natural productions of a country do always contribute to give directions to its amusements and tastes; and these, in turn, impart something to the character of the people; and in regard to nothing are the youth of our country more sensitive, than they are in relation to their customary recreations and excellence therein. Stung to the quick by the vaunting tone of the Alexandrian, the champion of Natchez replies to him as follows:

"A hook and line for alligators! That's a good one. Why—our half-horse, half-alligator boys here, jump upon their backs, gouge them, and then ride them ashore, with rattle-snakes for whips. A hook and line, indeed!"

Charming pastime, indeed! delightful country! Swamps, alligators, rattle-snakes, and catfish five feet long!

This trolling for alligators with a hook and line, reminds us of the exploits of the "Giant Angler" of old: in the same vein as the preceding paragraphs, we give it:

"His angling rod, a sturdy oak;
His line, a cable that in storms ne'er broke!
His hook he baited with a dragon's tail,
And sat upon a rock and bobb'd for whale."

Judicial Dignity.—The following conversation is said to have passed between a venerable old lady and a certain presiding judge of this State. The Judge was supported on the right and on the left by his humble associates, and the old lady was called to give evidence.

President Judge.—Take off your bonnet, madam.

Lady.—I would rather not, sir.

P. J. I desire you to put off your bonnet.

L. I am informed that in public assemblies the women should cover the head. Such is the custom, and, of course, I will not take off my bonnet.

P. J. Why, you are a pretty woman, indeed! I think you had better come and take a seat on the bench.

L. I thank you kindly, sir; but I really think there *are old women enough there already.*

Vincennes (O.) Sun.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1829.

At the celebration of the late Anniversary at Salisbury, a dinner was given, at which Col. Thomas G. Polk presided. Among the sentiments was the following by Col. Polk:

"The town of Fayetteville: May the wisdom of the West select it as the point at which to commence a Rail Road to the Mountains."

We hope the Colonel expresses the wish of the people, not only of the west, but of a large portion of other sections of the State. We have almost despaired, however, of getting any great work like this, accomplished, or even undertaken, *by the State*, during the present generation. Our hopes now rest upon the general government. We have long entertained and expressed the conviction, that it is bad policy for any State to hold back and refuse to receive national assistance towards works of Internal Improvement. A very large amount of the public funds is annually appropriated among nearly twenty of the States, which gladly receive it, whilst about four or five, believing such an appropriation to be unconstitutional, refuse to touch it. This is patriotic, and all that, but it is vastly unprofitable. The practice is nearly coeval with the government, and has gained advocates yearly, until its opponents are reduced to a mere handful. They have actually despaired of changing that practice, and yet, like true Southrons, they persevere in their refusal to participate in its benefits. The misfortune of it is, too, that we have as much poverty as pride, and want our share more than those who have fewer scruples about it.

Public sentiment, however, is undergoing a change on this subject, in North Carolina, at least; and as one strong, but by no means solitary, evidence of this which has come under our observation, we are glad to notice that several candidates for Congress in this State, some of whom at least are likely to succeed, have publicly avowed their opinion, that North Carolina should no longer delay to put in her claim to an equal share (which would be no trifle) of the funds appropriated for Internal Improvements and Education.—The expenditure of a few hundred thousands of Uncle Sam's surplus cash in this State, on some useful work, would wonderfully change the face of affairs.

We beg our readers out of this county and district to have patience with us for a brief space yet. As the elections will take place on Thursday the 13th August, (three weeks hence,) at that time, at all events, the piquant electioneering articles which have, for several weeks, occupied so much of our columns, will cease, of course, and leave us at liberty to give a more miscellaneous cast to the Observer.

We take this occasion to say, that one of the articles on the Congressional election, in to-day's paper, abounds with offensive epithets, and would not have been admitted, but for two reasons:—*First*, that we are willing to strain a point rather than do any injustice to the side we do not personally favor. We should certainly not publish such a piece on the other side, and in fact have this week rejected one less exceptionable. *Second*, that we know our friend who is so violently assailed will be perfectly indifferent about it; and will not notice such abuse. We feel obliged to say thus much as an apology to our readers, who are not accustomed to see such language in this paper.

Neither the writers nor authors of two of the communications that appear to-day are known to the Editor. Nothing further on the subject will be published unless the author is known to the Editor.

To Correspondents.

☞ We should like to oblige "*A Richmond Voter,*" by publishing his communication, but must decline doing so, for the reason, that some expressions are too harsh for publication.

We have not room, at present, for the Enigma from Clover Garden, N. C.

Appointments.—Mr. J. Green has been appointed Postmaster at Annapolis, Maryland, vice Grafton Munroe, removed.

James Lodwick, Postmaster at Portsmouth, Ohio, vice John R. Turner, removed.

Wm. W. Bell, Postmaster at Gettysburg, Pa. vice John Hersh, Jr. removed.

Albert Morgan, Postmaster at Springfield, Mass. vice Mr. Lombard, removed.

Mr. Van Kleeck has been removed from the Post Office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Col. Richard Allen has been appointed U. S. Law Agent in Florida, vice Sam'l Brent, removed.

The Salisbury Journal states that James McKnight, the Postmaster at Statesville, Iredell county, N. C. has been removed from office, but does not give the name of his successor.

At Norfolk, when Gen. Jackson arrived there, he was addressed by the Mayor, to whom he made the following reply:

"Sir, I am greatly obliged to your corporate authorities and citizens of Norfolk, for your gratifying attentions, and for the favorable sentiments you have been pleased to express of me. I assure you that I feel and appreciate them as I ought to do. I trust that I am duly sensible of the responsibility which rests upon me in the most arduous station to which I have been called under the Constitution of our country; and without venturing to hope that I shall be able to realize all that you may expect from me, I can only say that I shall certainly endeavor to give you an *honest* administration."

Every attention was paid to him during his stay at Norfolk and Portsmouth. He returned to Washington on the 15th inst., having been absent less than a week.

A Ghost.—We publish a long account of the sayings and doings of a South Carolina Ghost, on which our readers can form their own conclusions. A letter to the Editor from Augusta, Geo. dated 15th inst. says, "Nothing talked of in Augusta, but the *Ghost* which has made its appearance in Edgefield District, S. C. about 30 miles from Augusta. It is a true ghost story!"

Supreme Court.—Z. W. Barrow of Beaufort County, and Salter Lloyd of Bladen, have received County Court Licences; and Thomas M. Wadsworth of Newbern, and J. Albert King of Iredell, have been admitted to Superior Court practice.

Raleigh Register.

It is expected that the Court will adjourn in a few days.

Nashville, June 30.

The Right Rev. Bishop Ravenscroft of the Episcopal Church, arrived in this town from North Carolina, on Friday evening last. His object is to attend a Convention, to be held here to-morrow, for the purpose of adopting a constitution and canons for the regulation of the Episcopal Churches in Tennessee. The zeal of this venerable prelate for the interests of the Episcopal cause and for the prosperity of the infant churches in this state, has induced him to undertake a tedious and fatiguing journey at this extremely oppressive season.

Gradual Abolition of Slavery.—A memorial which has been originated in Augusta county, Virginia, will be presented to the Convention of that State to be held in Richmond next October, praying that provision be made in the Constitution for the gradual abolition of slavery. The Staunton Spectator says that, as far as can be learned, there is a general friendliness among the People to the object: the only difference of opinion is as to the time of agitating the subject.

A letter to the Editors, from Burke county, states that there is a Gold Mine, within 13 miles of Morganton, owned by the Messrs. Carsons & Co. from which they have dug, in the course of three or four months, though worked in a loose manner, at the lowest estimate $25,000.—*Ral. Register.*

Latest from Europe.—By the packet ship Sally, Captain Macy, which arrived at New York on Tuesday, from Havre, files of Paris papers have been received to the 1st of June inclusive. There is nothing actually new, which can be depended upon, from the seat of war. It is evident, however, that we shall soon hear of some very sanguinary engagements.

The "*Rumor of the day.*"—The New York Commercial of July 13, sheds the following additional but doubtful light upon the subject of the negotiation with Great Britain, which is reported to be in contemplation, for a reciprocal reduction of duties on imports.

"The Mercantile did not understand us correctly. What form the instructions of Mr. McLane will ultimately take, we of course cannot know: but nothing was farther from our intention than to convey an impression that he was to act with the British Minister, as a joint committee to report a bill of commercial regulations to Congress and the British Parliament. The object of General Jackson is to rid the country of the objectionable features of the Tariff, and especially those which have caused so much dissatisfaction at the South, by treaty, and without the interposition of the House of Representatives. For this purpose, a treaty of perfect commercial reciprocity, stipulating that no duties shall be exacted, in either country, upon the produce or manufactures of the other, beyond a low given amount, say in no instance to exceed 20 per centum ad valorem, has been in agitation; and it is believed that the British Minister at Washington has indicated a belief that his Government will assent to such an arrangement—even by modifying their Corn Laws in favor of the United States, upon condition that the ports of the latter shall be open to her manufactures."

The Washington Telegraph states that there is no foundation for the rumor that the Government of the United States has been in communication with the British Minister, upon the subject of opening a negociation with the English Government respecting the Tariff.

The Colonial Trade.—We think there is every prospect that the result of our negotiations with Great Britain, respecting this valuable trade, will be prosperous, and that under the "military chieftain," Andrew Jackson, we shall recover the millions lost by the perverseness, remissness and blunders of the coalition administration, like Pandora's box, full of mischief to our country. President Jackson and Lord Wellington, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, are both heroes and despise diplomatic quibbling and subtlety. With the coalition, nothing would ever have been accomplished, for Clay had so many weightier matters on his mind to attend to—such as barbecues, coffin-handbills, &c. that he never could find *time* to attend to such a trifling thing as our West India commerce; and Adams loved disputation and diplomacy so much and was so much like Goldsmith's schoolmaster, of whom it was said,

"Even though *vanquished* he could *argue* still,"

that he never would have come to the point till doom's day. But President Jackson is exactly the reverse of both these men: he is a *working*, not an *eating* politician; and as Jefferson said of him, a "clear-headed, strong-minded, honest man," and we have no doubt his exertions will be crowned with success, to settle this matter on a fair basis, which will put millions of dollars into the pockets of our merchants and farmers.—*Boston Statesman.*

Case of T. Watkins.—On the opening of the Circuit Court yesterday, Chief Judge Cranch delivered the revised opinion of the Court on the point on which the Court had overruled the demurrer, and sustained one of the indictments, (the 750 dollar case,) which point had been re-argued by Counsel on Saturday last. The review of the case had not changed the opinion before delivered, but had confirmed the Court in the unanimous decision that the demurrer be overruled.—[Judge Thruston, concurring with his brethren in their opinion, delivered at length his individual reasons for that concurrence.]

The demurrer being overruled, the Counsel for the prosecution prayed the Court for judgment against the defendant—his counsel having by the demurrer, admitted the facts alleged in the indictment. This motion was opposed by the counsel for the prisoner, and the privilege of a trial demanded. Much discussion followed, and authorities were read, on the questions whether, as was contended on one side, the Court was not, after having, on solemn argument and formal decision, overruled a demurrer in a criminal action, bound to give judgment; or whether, as was maintained on the other side, the Court had not the discretion, in criminal as in civil actions, to permit the defendant to withdraw the demurrer and go to trial. This being a question not before decided by this Court, and coming before it unexpectedly, it required time to consider it and look into the authorities. The question will probably be decided to-day, and judgment given on the indictment, or the parties forthwith proceed to trial on the indictment.

The United States vs. *Ann Royal.*—Another case came up yesterday before the Circuit Court, which, by the unusual crowd that thronged the Hall, appeared to excite much interest. Mrs. Ann Royal, against whom a bench warrant was issued last week, appeared to answer an indictment found against her during the term, by the Grand Jury, for certain alleged improprieties of conduct, denominated in legal phrase "common scold," "common slanderer," "brawler," "common nuisance," &c. The defendant's counsel entered a demurrer to two out of the three counts of the indictment, which the counsel for the prosecution agreed to submit to the Court without argument. The defendant also asked a continuance of the trial to Friday next, on the ground of the absence of two witnesses material to her defence. The indulgence was granted, on the understanding that if she was convicted, the expence, growing out of the repeated attendance of many witnesses) would be paid by her. The trial was accordingly postponed to Friday.

Nat. Int.

MARRIED,

A few days since, in Robeson county, by Lewis Barge, Esq. Mr. ANGUS McDONALD, to Miss ELIZABETH LAMMON, daughter of Mr. Duncan Lammon.

DIED,

In this town on Thursday last, of a protracted disease, the Dropsy, Mrs. SARAH CADE, wife of Mr. Waddle Cade, aged 56 years.

Mrs. Cade had been an irreproachable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than twenty years. Not only a few moments before her exit, did she evidence a strong, unshaken reliance on the merits of Jesus, but during the whole period of her indisposition, was she enabled to praise the Lord from a sense of his goodness. The writer of this passing memento was well acquainted with Mrs. C's private worth in the walks of social life—she possessed a gentle suavity of manners, was a loving wife, tender and affectionate parent, a kind neighbour, and a beloved mistress. She has left a husband and ten children—the unsullied piety of her life and glorious triumph of her death, afford a strength of consolation which should disarm bereavement of its sting. "Write from henceforth, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; yea saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

[*Communicated.*

In the city of New York, on the 13th instant, WILLIAM COLEMAN, Esq., senior editor of the New York Evening Post, aged 63 years.

In Limington, Maine, Mrs. ROWE, wife of Lazarus Rowe, aged one hundred and four years! Mr. Rowe is still living, whose age is only one month less than his wife's.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, July 18, I. Blake, Jr's Boat John Parker, with Molasses for W. Whitehead and T. Fuller & Co., Merchandize to Willkings & Co., Iron to M. McGarey, Salt to Horton, Hutton & Co. and Salt to Owner.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS during the week ending July 15—None.

CLEARED, Brig New Hanover for New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $6¾ a 7¾. Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon, 6 a 6½. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 13 a 16. Corn, 50 a 55. Flour, $5 a 5 50, 25. Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 85. Lard, 6. Lead, 8. Shot, per bag, 2 50 Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses, 30 a 33. Nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 30. Sugar, common $8½ prime $10½ Salt, Liverpool 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $8. Ap. Brandy 40 a 45. Whiskey, 27 a 30. Wheat, new $1.

U. S. Bank Notes to 1½ per cent. premium. Cape Fear do.

☞ A Camp Meeting will be held at Newberry's Camp Ground, near the Cape Fear River, 12 miles South East from Fayetteville, commencing on Thursday, the 30th instant.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 23, 1829. 33tf.

Sales at Auction.

ON *FRIDAY* next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in front of the Subscribers' Auction Store, will be positively sold, an

Elegant pair of Horses, Carryall,

And sundry other Articles, for cash. By order of the Attorney.

WILLKINGS & CO. *Auctioneers.*

July 21, 1829. 33-1t.

Notice.

THE Subscriber is Standard Keeper for the County of Cumberland and Town of Fayetteville, and keeps his office on Gillespie Street, nearly opposite the State Bank, where he will attend during the present month for the purpose of examining the Weights and Measures used in said County & Town. Persons using the same are requested to bring them forward, and have them examined and sealed as the law directs, otherwise the penalty will be sued for in all cases. ISAAC NEWBERRY, S. K.

Fayetteville, 14th July, 1829. 1w.

POETRY.

TO A STAR.

Wonderful, yet familiar! fadeless gem,
Set by the hand of angels, in the arch
Of the eternal heaven! how beautiful
Thy soft light resteth on the unquiet sea,
That gathereth up its waves, as if the winds
Of yesterday were prisoned in its depths,
And struggling to be free!

The hazy clouds,
Pale relics of the recent storm, have drawn
Their thin grey shadows out upon the sky,
And curtained in its beauty. Thou alone
Lookest upon the darkness. The great wave
That cometh upward to the guarded shore,
With its eternal thunder, hath received
Thy solitary beam, yet pauses not
In its mad turbulence. So have I seen
The light of woman's love, poured out upon
The darkness of man's soul, yet hushing not
The tempest of its passions,—a blest beam,
Crossing the troubled surges of the mind,
Like moonlight glimpsing on a sky of storm.

Sole watcher of the heavens! I have not learned
Chaldea's mystic faith, yet thou dost seem
The emblem of a solitary heart,
Companionless like mine. No kindred star
Hath gladness in thy presence; and thy light
Falleth upon the waters like the love
Of a young heart upon the hollow world,
Unanswered, unregarded. [*Whittier.*

Crabbed age and youth
Cannot live together;
Youth is full of pleasure,
Age is full of care:
Youth like summer morn,
Age like winter weather;
Youth like summer brave
Age like winter bare;
Youth is full of sport,
Age's breath is short;
Youth is nimble, age is lame;
Youth is hot and bold
Age is weak and cold;
Youth is wild, and age is tame.
Shakspeare.

Notice.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust executed to the subscribers by Col. Neill Buie, they will *positively* sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, on *SATURDAY, the 25th day of the present month*, that high, healthy, and very valuable

Tract of Land,

On Beaver Creek, about five miles from the Town of Fayetteville, late the *SUMMER RESIDENCE* of said Buie, containing 993 acres, about sixty or eighty of which are cleared and in a state of cultivation. On the Farm is a good Dwelling House and Kitchen, with necessary Out Houses, and an excellent Orchard of Apple and Peach Trees; and within a short distance of the House, a never failing Spring of as good water as any in the State. The land is as well timbered as any in this section of country, and would be particularly valuable for the Fire Wood and Pine Timber, none of which has ever been taken off for market.—There is a very advantageous site for a Mill on the creek, which would afford an abundant supply of water at all seasons, and the pine timber could be converted into money at a very considerable profit. There is also on the tract a body of 60 or 80 acres of very superior Low Ground, now sufficiently firm to sustain the weight of a horse. The growth is maple, and the soil entirely alluvial formation, and from repeated examinations is six or eight feet in depth.

To Gentlemen who reside in the lower part of this State, desirous to procure a healthful Summer Residence, combining such other advantages as would render the investment of their funds a source of profit, this place presents an opportunity rarely to be met with in this part of the State.

There are a number of situations on this Land calculated to make delightful Summer Residences, near good Springs of water; and the tract would therefore be divided or sold entire, as might be considered most conducive to the interest of all concerned.

At the same time and place, they will also sell the Stock on the Farm, consisting of one Horse, Cattle, Hogs, and Goats, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c.

The terms of sale will be very accommodating, and made known on the day of sale. The Lands will be shewn to any persons desirous to purchase, on any day of the week of the sale, by N. Buie, who will be on the premises for that purpose.

MARTIN McPHERSON, } *Trustees.*
ANGUS TAYLOR, }
July 13, 1829. 32 2w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having duly qualified at March Term of Cumberland County Court, as Administrator on the Estate of his father, John Norman, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said deceased to make payment; and also gives notice to the creditors of the deceased to present their claims within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred of recovery.

ROBERT NORMAN, Adm'r.
July 6, 1829. 34-5w.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received by Blake's boat, a large additional supply of Elegant Fancy *DRY GOODS*, of the newest fashions and patterns; which makes his assortment again very complete. The whole will be sold cheap for cash.

HENRY L. JONES.
July 2, 1829. 30tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he has recently received a SPLENDID SUPPLY of GOODS. His stock embraces a very great variety, entirely too tedious to enumerate, consisting of

AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND FRENCH

GOODS,

Of the newest style, which he will sell for cash at much lower prices than usual. Merchants from the country are particularly invited to call, as the Subscriber intends to devote a considerable part of his attention to the Wholesale Trade for the future.

JOHN McARN.
May 28, 1829, 25tf.

State of North Carolina.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1829.

Isham Wilson and others } *Petition for the Division*
vs. } *of the Real Estate of Shadrack Wilson, deceased.*
Joel Wilson. }

IT appearing to the Court that Joel Wilson, a legatee of Shadrack Wilson, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That notice be published six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, requiring the said Joel Wilson to appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Sampson county, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to answer or demur to the said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk of said Court, the third Monday in May A. D.* 1829.

THOMAS I. FAISON, Clerk.
39-6w.

New Goods.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening a splendid assortment of *NEW STYLE*

Spring and Summer Goods,

Selected with particular care, and are offered at very reduced prices for cash. He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment, which consists of

Dry Goods, Hardware,
Groceries, Choice Liquors,
Glass & Crockery Ware, &c.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1829. 22 tf.

Hats.

I have just received, and will continue to keep on hand, (being supplied from a manufactory in N. York) an assortment of fashionable HATS, and offer them at New York Retail prices.

W. L. HAWLEY.
Jan. 29, 1829.

Notice.

WHEREAS, by a Deed of Trust made and executed to the Subscribers, on the 28th day of last month, by *Jesse & Stephen Birdsall*, all their Real and Personal Estate, Stock of Goods in this place and at Raleigh, Notes, Bonds, Accounts, &c. as therein expressed, were assigned to us, in Trust, for the purposes named in said deed.

Now, therefore, this is to require all persons indebted to the said firm of J. & S. Birdsall, to come forward and pay the same without delay to J. Birdsall, whom we have appointed our Agent for the purpose of collecting the debts and settling the accounts—and for the further purpose of disposing of the Stock of Goods now on hand, which he will continue to do at very reduced prices, previous to the time of sale of the whole property, contemplated for next month.

JOHN McLERAN, } Trustees.
HUGH McLAURIN, }
June 11, 1829. 27tf.

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S

Vegetable Sirup & Powder,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle or $24 a dozen. For the Powders, $1 per bottle or $9 dollars a dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.
Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12-tf

Shocco Springs,

WARREN COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

ON the first day of June next, the houses at Shocco Springs, *nine* miles South of Warrenton and *three* miles from the Northern and Southern main Stage Roads, will be opened for the reception of Visiters. The great advantages of this watering place in most cases of disease and debility, have been so often tested by those who have attended it, that to such, it is only necessary to say, that all the buildings are in excellent repair and condition. The accommodations, in every respect, shall be such as my best efforts can effect, for comfort and convenience to all who may visit the place. To those who have not visited Shocco, it may be necessary to say, that the buildings are sufficiently numerous, and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of a large assemblage. The private apartments will afford ample retirement to those who prefer it, and the public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company, and where music and dancing can be enjoyed by such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to have divine worship performed at the Spring on the Sabbath day, where such visiters as may choose, can attend preaching without inconvenience.

In addition to the valuable Medicinal qualities of the Shocco waters, it is located in a most healthy part of the county, surrounded by a polished society, where the invalid can be restored to health, in an agreeable circle.

My terms for board, &c. will be the same as last year, viz: $1 per day for each grown person; $22 50 per month, or $6 per week—Children and servants *half price*. For horses, $15 per month, or 60 cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON.
May 28, 1829. 27-8w

Notice.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves with Mr. A. Torrance as a Partner in Trade, their business in future will be conducted in Fayetteville under the firm of Horton, Hutton & Co., and in Salisbury under the firm of A. Torrance & Co.

HORTONS & HUTTON.
January 12, 1829. 6tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Turborough Stages
March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment, he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c.

INGOE D. CASH.
Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.
Nov. 13, 1828.

HARDWARE STORE.

South side of Market Square.

JUST received and now opening by the Subscriber, an extensive assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery,
Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

This, with his former stock, makes the assortment complete; and he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. Country Dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES BAKER.
Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1828. 99-tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

5 Hhds. and 30 bbls. *prime SUGAR,*
30 hhds Molasses,
60 bags Coffee,
20 casks Lime,
10 kegs Nails,
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do. imperial and gunpowder Teas.

WILLKINGS & CO.
January 29, 1829. 18tf.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times, the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs with Passengers from this Hotel, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. The Route to Norfolk is pleasant, and not excelled as regards Roads, by any of equal distance in the United States. Passengers get sufficient sleep, and reach Norfolk the third day to dinner, in readiness for the different Steam Boats leaving that place for the North or Richmond. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families in private conveyances passing through this place, with moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.
Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead Stage Travellers, and prejudice them against this Hotel, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

MR. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and have in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats as from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

A neat BATHING ESTABLISHMENT has just been added to the Hotel, where *Cold and Warm BATHS* will be furnished at short notice.

July 16. 32tf.

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
100 bbls. different qualities do.
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum ditto.
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard.

April 30 1829. 21tf.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week, or the day. And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.
Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

For Sale,

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels,
London Porter, and
50 kegs White Lead, ground in oil, at a reduced price to close a consignment.

JNO. HUSKE.
March 18, 1829. 15tf.

$100 Reward.

ABSCONDED from my Plantation on McGirth's Swamp, in Sumter District, So. Ca on the 14th inst, my negro man servant AMOS, about 25 years of age, and 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a black complexion, and remarkably intelligent; very decently clad, in fashionable clothes; had on when he eloped a black fur hat. Amos is somewhat bowlegged, and a little grey headed, and having lately made application to purchase his freedom, and having a number of free acquaintances in Charleston, I am of opinion that he will endeavor to force his passage there, and from thence to procure a free pass if possible, or perhaps an underhanded passage to some northern free state, and therefore I forwarn all Captains or Masters of vessels, not to be instrumental in his escape. Amos took away with him a considerable amount in cash, four or five hundred dollars, it is believed.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of Amos, without the limits of the state; one half of the amount of the above if taken within the state, and one fifth of the amount of the above, if taken within this District, and lodged in the Jail in either of the above places, so that I get him.

LADSON L. FRASER.
Sumpter, (S. C.) June 8, 1829. 30-9w.

Candles.

30 Boxes Fayetteville Mould CANDLES for sale.

WILLKINGS & CO.
June 10, 1829.

For Sale,

A Complete UNIFORM of the Independent Company. Apply at this Office.

June 11, 1829.

Book, Pamphlet, & Job Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

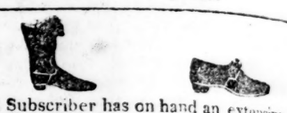
Mrs. Bowen,

FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle work, Drawing and Painting. She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,
Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge

N. B. Mrs Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1829.



THE Subscriber has on hand an extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kinds, and offers them by the case, dozen or at retail, low for cash.

ALSO,

Northern Sole LEATHER,
Harness ditto.
Upper ditto.
Philadelphia calf Skins, (first quality,)
Seal Skins,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatter's Linings, shoe thread, &c &c. &c.

In addition to the above, he has connected the

Manufacturing Business,

And will have made to order, every variety of mens, women's and children's Boots and Shoes of the best materials and warranted workmanship.

WM. L. HAWLEY.
Fayetteville, April 16, 1829. 19tf.

New Cheap FANCY STORE.

Henry L. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has, by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, received an entire new assortment of desirable *Spring GOODS, Patterns of the newest style*, all of which have been selected with THE UTMOST CARE; which, with his former stock, makes his assortment worthy the attention of the public and will be sold as low as any Goods of the same kind, ever offered in this market. Among his assortment will be found the following

CHOICE GOODS:

Extra super blue Saxony Cloths,
Ditto black, Oxford and steel mixt ditto,
Handsome light and dark cassimeres,
Ditto light and dark Angola ditto.
1 case do. silver gray, for summer wear,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, silk and swansdown vesting,
2 cases black and blue Circassians, very cheap,
Fine black Lastings, and Denmark satteens
Handsome brown and white linen drillings, fine
Do. super French and Russia do.
Green, red & col'd flannels. Sup gauze & Welsh do,
3 cases 7-8 & 4-4 superior soft dressed Irish Linens
7 4 8-4 and 10-4 table diaper
Irish Sheetings and Russia do. and diaper
Fine 6-4 cambric dimity. Do. low priced
2 cases handsome blk bombazetts. do. figd & col'd do
2 cases low priced Leghorn flats, very cheap
1 case do. really handsome.
A great variety of Fancy Calicoes, comprising every description of colours and newest style
3 cases 4-4 5-4 & 6-4 super jaconet muslins
Super corded and checked do.
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted
Super extra plain and figd mull muslins
Book muslins, plain and figd do. needle worked
63 pieces extra rich figd Swiss muslins
Do. handsome plain do. White and col'd cravats
Linen cambric and linen cambric handkerchiefs
3 cases fine long lawn, very cheap
An eleg't assortm't of handsome inserting trimmings
A beautiful assortment of French and English thread laces and edgings
Do. bobinet & insertion lace, all widths and patterns
7-8 & 4-4 fine bobinet laces
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 black & white bobinet lace veils
Handsome worked capes and collars

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 super Washington & sea isl'd shirtings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 indigo apron checks, some very fine
Osnaburgs, Dowlas, 4-4 porter sheetings
Linen and cotton buckrams [colors.
A great variety of plain and striped domestics, fast
Foundation muslins, mosquito netting, &c.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gros de Naples. Extra blk Italian Lustring
Double chain blue and blk Gros de Naples
Handsome coloured do. (unusually cheap)
1 case of fine and low priced black bombazine
Extra fine Palmerines, a new and beautiful article
Do. black Italian Netts, very fine
Rich crape de Lyons, and black barege
Pink, white, green, straw, & blue colored Florences
Sinchews and sarsnetts. col'd bareges & batistes
Rich barege and silk hdkfs Real Thibet wool do,
4-4 and 5-4 do. Shawls. Scarlet merino do.
Extra handsome Lithographic Shawls
A great variety of dress shawls of every description.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Son's best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins,
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid do
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assorted
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs,
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do.
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts.
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, April 8.—18tf.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.